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PROGRESS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN USSR IN 1951

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

At the end of 1950, 30,000 kolkhozes and over 6,000 MTS were supplied with electric power in the USSR.(1) During the first 9 months of 1951, 258 rural GES and 140 rural TES working on local fuel were completed, and 780 consolidated kolkhozes electrified. In addition, 150 rural power stations were to be put into operation on 7 November 1951.(2) Almost all the kolkhozes in Sverdlovsk, Moscow, Yaroslavl', and other oblasts were electrified by the end of 1951. Electrification of all the MTS and sovkhozes was nearing completion then.(3)

RSFSR

In Nenets National Okrug, which is situated beyond the Arctic Circle in Arkhangel'sk Oblast, the majority of villages have their own electric power stations. Shoina, Indiga, and Belush'ye villages were recently /as of November 1951/ electrified.(4)

In Orel Oblast, a series of GES were under construction in the summer of 1951: Makeyevskaya GES was completed and in operation in August, Bogorodskaya GES was to be put into operation in September, Relyazhskaya GES and Gutorovskaya GES were under construction, and Kuznetsovskaya, the last of the series, was to be built in 1952.(2)

In Ryazan' Oblast, ten GES and 11 TES were to be put into operation in 1951, raising the number of electrified consolidated kolkhozes to 299, and of MTS to 107. Rybnovskiy Rayon has already been completely electrified. The interkolkhoz Rassypukhinskaya GES, which has a capacity of 2,000 kilowatts and is located on the Moksha River in Sasovskiy Rayon, was under construction (5) and its first aggregate of 1,000 kilowatts was to be put into operation on 7 November 1951 to serve 25 kolkhozes.(6) Another large interkolkhoz GES with a capacity of 600 kilowatts was completed on the Don River to electrify Dankovskiy Rayon.(7) Others to be completed include Bubikovskiy GES of 240-kilowatt capacity in Voskresenskiy Rayon and Kalentsevskaya GES of 250-kilowatt capacity in Starozhilovskiy Rayon.(5)

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Fineyevskaya interkolkhoz GES with a capacity of 283 kilowatts was completed on the Bol'shoy Kirzhach River in Muromskiy Rayon of Vladimir Oblast. The fourth and last aggregate of the Molotitskaya interkolkhoz GES, bringing the total capacity of the station to 287 kilowatts, was completed in September 1951. Bityukovskaya GES, another interkolkhoz GES, of 252 kilowatts, was also in operation. In postwar years, 59 GES and 12 TES, which electrified 415 kolkhoz villages, were built in the oblast.(8)

The plan for exploiting the Tsna River, which crosses Tambov Oblast from south to north, was carried out during the past few years. The main aspects of the project were completed at the end of 1951. Six large hydraulic centers, including five interkolkhoz GES, were built on the section of the river between Tambov and the border of Ryazan' Oblast.(9) The largest of them consists of a dam, GES, and navigable canal with locks, and was built near Mutas'yev village in Morshanskiy Rayon.(10) Since the project has been completed, the Tsna River has become navigable for 260 kilometers.

Work on a similar project, including ten hydraulic centers and ten GES on the Vorona River, which crosses the oblast from north to south, started in the spring of 1951. Three GES are already under construction and will be put into operation in 1952.(9)

In Mari ASSR the 132d kolkhoz GES was completed and put into operation in November 1951, while two others (one on the Nemtsa River and the other on the Ilet River) were under construction.(11)

Large-scale construction of rural electric power stations took place in Kirov Oblast, where 24 GES were built by kolkhozes (2), including one in Podosinovskiy Rayon to serve 50 kolkhozes.(12) Pushminskaya GES with a capacity of 400 kilowatts was to be put into operation on 7 November 1951.(2)

In Komi-Permyak Okrug of Molotov Oblast, there were 59 GES and 24 TES serving 97 consolidated kolkhozes, and 400 cattle-breeding state farms at the beginning of 1951; 16,000 kolkhoz homes had electric lights.(13)

An interkolkhoz GES of 252-kilowatt capacity on the In'va River in Yus'vinskiy Rayon serving 55 villages and another of 168-kilowatt capacity on the Kos'va River in Beloyevskiy Rayon were completed in September and March 1951 respectively.(14)

Kurganinskiy Rayon of Krasnodar Kray, as well as many villages all over the kray, were completely electrified in 1951.(2) The first aggregate of 400 kilowatts of the interkolkhoz GES on Urup River was completed. Remaining aggregates of 800 kilowatts will be completed in 1952.(15)

Zelenchukskiy Rayon of Stavropol' Kray was completely electrified at the end of 1951. Electrification was about to be completed in Appolonovskiy and Sovetskiy rayons, as well as in the Cherkess Autonomous Oblast. The largest rural GES in Stavropol' Kray, with a capacity of 880 kilowatts, was completed in the outskirts of Storozhevaya Stanitsa, at the confluence of the Kefar and Bezgon rivers.(16)

In Dagestan ASSR, over 100 electric power stations were put into operation within the last few years. Five new kolkhoz GES, including Karatinskaya interkolkhoz GES, were put into operation during the first 8 months of 1951 (17) and six more were nearing completion in September 1951.(18)

In the mountains of Altay Kray, six kolkhoz GES were completed on the Bol'shaya Yalmon, Ursul, and Malyy Ingumen' rivers.(19)

Omsk Oblast had 228 kolkhoz electric power stations, of which nine were in Tara Rayon and four GES in Ust' Ishimskiy Rayon, which is 300 kilometers away from the nearest railroad. A large interkolkhoz GES on the Om' River in Nizhne-Omskiy Rayon will be in operation in 1952.(20)

Novo-Lozhnikovskaya GES, the fourteenth to be put into operation in Novosibirsk Oblast during the postwar years, is located in Kyshtovskiy Rayon.(21)

In Tomsk Oblast, ten kolkhoz and interkolkhoz electric power stations were built during the postwar years, six of which were completed in 1951. Twenty more were under construction in November 1951, including the GES on the Parbig River in subpolar Aleksandrovskiy Rayon, construction of which is nearing completion.(22)

In Irkutsk Oblast, 83 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz GES were put into operation during the last 3 years. About 200 kolkhozes and MTS in outlying districts of the oblast are now supplied with electric power.(23)

Lithuanian SSR

In Shyaulyayskiy Rayon of the Lithuanian SSR, 19 new electric power stations were put into operation in 1951. Their output has completely electrified all 32 sovkhozes of the rayon.(24)

An interkolkhoz GES on Anikshta River was completed in Anikshchayskiy Rayon in November 1951 and seven others were under construction in other parts of Lithuania. Sukunchayskaya interkolkhoz GES, Karpenskaya state rural GES, and ten new electric power plants at MTS were being put into operation at the end of 1951.(25)

The first state rural GES was built near Kapenay on the Virvite River in Kmyanskiy Rayon. It has two turbines and supplies power to nine consolidated kolkhozes.(26)

Latvian SSR

The majority of the ten interkolkhoz GES in Latvia which were under construction in 1951 was to be completed during 1951.(27) Over half of all the kolkhozes of the republic were electrified by the end of the year.(28) Many kolkhozes have installed wind-operated electric power plants, whose generators are capable of producing power even at the low wind velocity of about 2.5 meters per second. The unit was designed by the Power and Electroengineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR.(29)

Estonian SSR

At the end of 1951, almost one third of all the kolkhozes in Estonia were electrified. During 1951, kolkhozes received loans amounting to 650,000 rubles for the construction of electric power stations, and the 1952 plan calls for loaning one million rubles for the same purpose.(30) Compared with 1940, the total capacity of rural electric power stations increased 8.4 times and power consumption ten times. New rural electric power stations with a total capacity of 1,000 kilowatts were put into operation in 1951. The plan for 1951 - 1955 provides for the construction of kolkhoz and interkolkhoz GES with a total capacity of 2,100 kilowatts, state rural GES with a total capacity of 1,500 kilowatts, and state rural steam electric power stations with a total capacity of 1,500 kilowatts. The plan is already in force and is being carried out.(31)

Belorussian SSR

In 1951, 11 interkolkhoz and kolkhoz GES were put in operation (32), including the Lukoml'skaya GES in Chasinkovskiy Rayon, the largest rural GES in the republic. Its first aggregate and 53 kilometers of high-voltage transmission lines are in operation.(33)

A kolkhoz electric power station in Kormyanskiy Rayon and another in Rechitskiy Rayon were also put into operation in September and five others were to be ready for exploitation in December 1951.(34)

At the end of 1951, 730 kolkhozes were electrified in the Belorussian SSR. It is planned to build six electric power stations in 1952.(35)

Ukrainian SSR

In the Ukraine, 160 TES and GES were built during 1951.(36) Over 1,200 rural GES, whose total capacity was 8.5 times greater than before the war, were in operation at the end of 1951.(37) Altogether about 2,000 rural electric power stations were in operation in September 1951.

In Kiev Oblast, the first aggregate of the Stebelevskaya GES was put into operation on 4 September 1951. The GES, which is located on Ros' River near Stebelevo village in Korsun' - Shevchenkovskiy Rayon (38), is the third largest rural GES built on the Ros' River and one of the largest in the Ukraine.(39) Its present capacity of 1,500 kilowatts will be increased to 2,700 kilowatts.(40) Another is the Dubenskaya GES, also on the Ros' River, adjacent to Boguslavskiy Rayon. The Dubenskaya GES was also completed and put into operation. The two new GES are connected to a common circular transmission line and serve 50 kolkhozes, five MTS, and 40 other enterprises located in six rayons of the oblast.(38) At the end of 1951, 150 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz electric power stations were in operation in the oblast including the 11 GES completed in 1951, while 14 more were under construction.(40)

In Khar'kov Oblast all MTS, all sovkhozes, and 262 kolkhozes were electrified at the end of 1951. Chuguyevskiy, Lipetskiy, Zmiyevskiy, and Khar'kovskiy rayons were completely electrified. There are 91 TES and five GES in operation in Khar'kovskiy Rayon.(41)

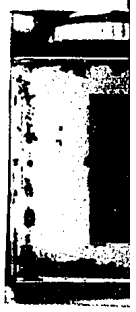
In Poltava Oblast, five GES with a total capacity of 955 kilowatts and ten TES with a total capacity of 412 kilowatts operating on local fuel were completed and put into operation in 1951. During the last 5 years, 172 kolkhozes,50 MTS, seven sovkhozes, and three interkolkhoz repair shops were electrified.(42)

In Chernigov Oblast, a kolkhoz electric power station was completed in Kholminskiy Rayon to serve the kolkhoz imeni Molotov.(43)

Saborovskaya GES on the Yuzhnyy Bug River near Vinnitsa was completed and put into operation January 1952. It will supply power to the oblast center of Vinnitsa, the rayon center of Voronovits, and neighboring kolkhozes.(44)

In Kamenskiy Rayon of Kirovograd Oblast, seven kolkhoz electric power stations were put into operation in 1951.(45)

A GES of 600-kilowatt capacity built at the rapids of the Bug River near Migiy village in Pervomayskiy Rayon, Odessa Oblast, was put into operation in November 1951 to serve 45 kolkhozes in Pervomayskiy and Ol'shanskiy rayons of Odessa Oblast and Arbuzinskiy and Lysogorskiy rayons of Nikolayev Oblast.(46)



In Kamenets-Podol'skiy Oblast, 22 rural GES, which serve 44 kolkhozes, were put into operation during the first 10 months of 1951.(47)

Stanislav Oblast had 53 kolkhoz villages electrified in August 1951 when a powerful interkolkhoz GES was completed in Grodenkovskiy Rayon. Another GES was under construction on the Bystritsa River in Lanchinskiy Rayon. The state has loaned 1.5 million rubles for rural electrification in the oblast during 1951.(48)

Leshnevskaya interkolkhoz electric power station, the largest in the oblast, was completed and put into operation at the end of 1951.(49)

Moldavian SSR

Four interkolkhoz GES, including Maramonovskaya No 2 and Makarovskaya GES, both in Zguritskiy Rayon, have been completed. A lake of 120 hectares was formed by a dam near Makarovka village. Rusyanskaya GES in Oknitskiy Rayon is nearing completion.(50)

Georgian SSR

In February 1952, there were 17 rural and kolkhoz GES serving 56 kolkhozes in Abkhaz ASSR; three more are to be completed in 1952.(51)

In Adzhar ASSR, 25 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz GES were in operation and two more were about to be completed, one in Kedskiy Rayon and the other in Kobuletskiy Rayon, on 3 February 1952.(52) The total capacity of rural GES in operation in the Georgian SSR at the end of March 1952 was over 22,000 kilowatts; in addition, 35 rural GES with a total capacity of 13,000 kilowatts were under construction.(72)

Armenian SSR

Artashat GES on the Garni River on the outskirts of Artashat village was completed and put into operation on 6 November 1951. It will serve kolkhozes of the rayon as well as some industrial enterprises.(53) The second most powerful rural GES in the republic was completed in November 1951 on the Azat River near Bardzrashen village.(54) Completion of the last aggregate of Oktemberyanskaya interkolkhoz GES increased the total capacity of the rural GES to 2,020 kilowatts. About 30 percent of the kolkhozes in the republic are electrified. It is expected that all the kolkhoz villages will be electrified within 2 years.(2)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

The following rural GES were put into operation during the first half of 1951: Matsekhskaya GES in Zakatal'skiy Rayon, Askeranskaya GES in Stepanakertskiy Rayon, Anikh GES and Khoral GES in Kusarskiy Rayon, Aliabadskiy GES and Verkhiyanskiy GES in Zakatal'skiy Rayon, Shikhakeran village GES, and Lenkorani village GES.

Mudzhukh GES in Kusarskiy Rayon and Alichevskaya interkolkhoz GES serving 12 villages in Kubinskiy Rayon were to be put into operation on 7 November 1951.(55) The latter is located near Alidzh settlement.(56)

Kazakh SSR

About 100 electric power stations were built in Kazakh SSR in 1951.(57) The first aggregate of 1,480 kilowatts /1,600 kilowatts according to source 587 of the Georyiyevskaya interkolkhoz GES, the largest in Kazakh SSR, was put into

operation in November 1951. Besides six cattle-breeding and other consolidated kolkhozes, it supplies power to the rayon center and industrial enterprises, including a cement plant.(59) It is located on the Chuyskiy Canal (2) near Georgiyevka village of Kurdayskiy Rayon in Dzhambul Oblast.

Chubarovskaya interkolkhoz GES, which is located near Chubarovka village in the Yuzhno-Kazakhstan Oblast, has been completed. It has a capacity of 170 kilowatts. Its transmission line, which was 14 kilometers long in October 1951 and which supplied electricity to 800 homes, was to be extended to give light to 3,146 homes.(60) Kargalinskaya interkolkhoz GES, with a capacity of 380 kilowatts, has been completed in Dzhambulskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata Oblast. In Alma-Ata Rayon of the same oblast, the first aggregate of 120 kilowatts of the Kamenskaya No 2 GES was to be completed on 7 November 1951. There were 55 electric power stations in operation in the oblast in November 1951, supplying power to all MTS, all sovkhozes, and to 50 percent of the kolkhozes. Enbekshi-Kazakhskiy Rayon has been completely electrified, while electrification of Uygurskiy Rayon was nea[illegible]ng completion.(61) In Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, six kolkhoz GES, eight kolkhoz TES operated on local fuel, and 14 TES belonging to MTS were put into operation in 19[illegible].(62)

Uzbek SSR

During the postwar years, 223 new GES were built in the Uzbek SSR. In 1951, 20 kolkhoz GES were completed and 11 other kolkhoz electric power stations were nearing completion at the end of the year.(63) Altogether, over 60 rural GES were under construction in the republic.(64) In Samarkand Oblast, 96 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz electric power stations were built during the last few years.(65) About ten kolkhoz GES were built in Khivinskiy Rayon of Khorezm Oblast.(66)

Kirgiz SSR

In August 1951, there were 75 GES with a total capacity of 6,190 kilowatts and 208 electrified kolkhozes in Kirgiz SSR.(68) Nine new kolkhoz electric power stations were put into operation in 1951, bringing the total up to 20.(69)

Turkmen SSR

Rural electrification in Turkmen SSR is making very slow progress and is far behind the needs of the population. During the postwar years, 11 kolkhoz GES, which electrified 29 kolkhozes, were put into operation. Steam electric power stations electrified 23 MTS, three MRZ (Motor Equipment Repairing Plant), and one sovkhoz.(67)

Tadzhik SSR

Eight steam electric power stations were completed in 1951 for MTS in the Vakhshskaya valley.(71) In 1952, the Kzyl Tunishuk state rural GES and kolkhoz GES in Isfarinskiy, Pendzhikentskiy, and Kolkhozchionskiy rayons are expected to be put in operations.(70)

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